OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING WITH SATURDAY THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1928.

A total of 112 attacks with 64 deaths from plague was returned during the week as against 96 attacks with 38 deaths in the previous week. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore returned one attack with one death and 5 attacks with 3 deaths respectively while the Kolar Gold Field area continued to remain free from the disease.

Comparative figures for the corresponding week were 136 attacks with 79 deaths in 1927 and 155 attacks with 90 deaths in 1926.

2. Fourteen attacks with 5 deaths from Cholera were returned for 2 villages in each of the Malur and Srinivasapur Taluks, one village in Thirthahalli Taluk and the City of Bangalore.

3. Three attacks with 3 deaths from Small-pox were returned for Saklespur Town and Bangalore City.

4. The State continued to remain free from other epidemics, *viz.*, Influenza and Relapsing Fever.

5. The total mortality for the Bangalore City amounted to 60 representing a calculated annual ratio of 26·31 per mille of population against the average ratio of 27·06 for 1927. Classified according to causes the deaths numbered 1 under plague, 3 under malaria, 5 under pneumonia, 1 under other fevers, 2 under pnthisis, 4 under dysentery and diarrhœa and 44 under all other causes.

As compared with the City, the Civil and Military Station for the week ending 9th September 1928 returned 85 deaths, representing a calculated annual ratio of 37·29 per mille of population as against 35·98 during the previous week. The causes of deaths were pneumonia 5, Brancho-pneumonia 19, consumption 6, other fevers 2, dysentery and diarrhœa 8 and all other causes 45.

6. The total mortality for the Mysore City week was 48 representing a calculated annual ratio of 29·73 per mille of population against the average ratio of 35·30 for 1927. The causes of deaths were plague 3, pneumonia 4, typhoid 1, other fevers 1, phthisis 5, dysentery and diarrhœa 7, and all other causes 27.

7. There were 32 deaths from all causes reported from the Kolar Gold Fields area equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 10·55 per mille of population against the average ratio of 30·28 for 1927. The deaths numbered 1 under phthisis, 4 under dysentery and diarrhœa and 27 under all other causes.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING WITH SATURDAY THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1928.

A total of 111 attacks with 62 deaths from plague was returned during the week as against 112 attacks with 64 deaths in the previous week, all the districts being affected except Kolar. The City of Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields area remained free from the disease while Mysore City returned 4 deaths.

Comparative figures for the corresponding week were 210 attacks with 138 deaths in 1926 and 57 attacks with 39 deaths in 1927.

2. A total of 16 attacks with 12 deaths from Cholera was returned for 3 villages in Tirthahalli Taluk, 2 villages in Bowringpet Taluk and one village in Malur Taluk.

3. Two attacks with 2 deaths from Small-pox were returned for the Bangalore City

4. The State continued to remain free from other epidemics, *viz.*, Influenza and Relapsing Fever.

5. The total mortality for the Bangalore City amounted to 81, representing a calculated annual ratio of 35·51 per mille of population against the average ratio of 27·06 for 1927. Classified according to causes, the deaths numbered 2 under small-pox, 8 under Malaria, 8 under Pneumonia, 2 under Typhoid. 3 under other fevers, 7 under phthisis, 5 under dysentery and diarrhœa, and 46 under all other causes..

As compared with the City, the Civil and Military Station for the week ending 16th September 1928, returned 63 deaths representing a calculated annual ratio of 27·63 per mille of population against the average ratio of 37·29 during the previous week. The causes of deaths were pneumonia 11, consumption 3, dysentery and diarrhoea 13 and all other causes 36.

6. The total mortality for the Mysore City for the week was 57 representing a calculated annual ratio of 41·51 per mille of population against the average ratio of 35·30 for 1927. The causes of deaths were plague 4, malaria 4, pneumonia 8, other fevers 1, phthisis 3, dysentery and diarrhœa 12, and all other causes 35.

7. There were 30 deaths from all causes reported from the Kolar Gold Fields area equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 17·39 per mille of population against the average ratio of 30·28 for 1927. The deaths numbered 1 under malaria, 3 under phthisis, 2 under dysentery and diarrhœa and 24 under all other causes.

A BRIEF REVIEW ON THE RECORDED VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1928.

A statement showing by districts, the number of deaths classified according to principal causes and the infantile mortality recorded during the quarter ending 30th June 1928 is appended.

Births.—The total number of births registered during the quarter ending 30th June 1928 was 25,247 as against 24,582 in the preceding quarter equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 17·23 and 16·77 respectively per mille of population. The highest birth rate (21·69) was returned for the Shimoga District, the rates for the other districts ranging between 20·71 (Chitaldrug) and 12·59 (Hassan).

Deaths.—The number of deaths from all causes returned for the quarter totalled 23,425 yielding an annual ratio of 15·98 per mille of population as compared with 25,751 and 17·57 per mille respectively in the preceding quarter. The death rate for the Chitaldrug District (13·64) was the lowest and that for the Kadur District (21·94) the highest, the rates for the other districts ranging between (14·55) (Kolar) and 19·36 (Shimoga).

Deaths exceeded births in two districts, *viz.*, Hassan and Kadur.

The deaths among infants under one year of age were 2,626 as against 2,343 in the previous quarter. This gives an average ratio of 104·01 per 1,000 of recorded births. The highest infantile mortality rate was returned for Kolar District (132·43). The ratios were also high for Bangalore (115·75), Chitaldrug (115·03), and Shimoga (107·41). In the other districts the recorded rates ranged between (74·51) Mysore and (100·42) Tumkur.

Plague.—Plague was returned for all the Districts except Tumkur and Kadur. The total deaths from this cause was 144 as compared with 542 in the previous quarter. The highest number of deaths (105) was reported for the Mysore District.

The total number of anti-plague inoculations done by Medical Officers and subordinates was 2,801.

Cholera.—One hundred and seventy-one deaths under this cause were reported from Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts as against 38 deaths in the preceding quarter. The highest deaths were returned for Tumkur District (143). The total number of anti-cholera inoculations done was 5,327.

Small-pox.—The recorded deaths under this cause were 1,011 as against 579 in the previous quarter, the Districts most affected being Mysore (687) and Bangalore (185). The number of vaccinations performed during the quarter totalled 33,025.

During the quarter 12,922 deaths were returned as due to "Fevers" as against 14,808 in the preceding quarter. The incidence of fevers in Mysore, Tumkur, Bangalore and Hassan was high as compared with other districts.

Free distribution of quinine was made in the affected areas of the Malnad Districts.

It is reported that the diffusion of knowledge among the people about malaria and the mosquitoes, the part played by them in the transmission of the disease and the anti-malarial measures to be adopted was continued by means of Demonstrations, Lectures, Red Cross Society Charts and Magic Lantern Exhibitions in all the affected areas. It is also reported that the steps were taken for the removal of rank vegetation, the formation of drains and the closing of pits after draining received serious attention of the Local Bodies.

Seven hundred and ninety-six deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were returned as compared with 776 in the previous quarter.

A total of 1,005 deaths from respiratory diseases was reported during the quarter as against 890 in the preceding quarter.

Three hundred and forty-two deaths were recorded as due to injuries including accidents, snake-bite and suicide.

Under "All other causes", 7,034 deaths were returned as against 7,800 in the previous quarter.

General.—On the whole the Public Health during the quarter may be said to have been fairly satisfactory.

Statement showing the Vital Statistics for the quarter ending 30th June 1928.

District	Population according to census of 1921	Number of births registered	Annual ratio per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths registered	Annual ratio per 1,000 of population	Causes of deaths		
						Plague	Cholera	Small-pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore	9,06,935	4,501	19·86	3,886	17·13	17	1	185
Kolar	7,92,339	3,194	16·11	2,884	14·55	15	..	10
Tumkur	7,73,122	3,535	18·28	3,058	15·82	..	143	1
Mysore	14,03,319	5,328	15·11	5,327	15·11	105	19	687
Hassan	5,93,960	1,859	12·59	2,345	16·0	2	..	3
Shimoga	4,32,560	2,072	21·69	2,384	19·36	4	1	36
Kadur	3,36,538	1,205	14·45	1,580	21·94	..	2	4
Chitaldrug	5,74,179	2,973	20·71	1,961	13·64	1	5	86
Total ..	58,59,952	26,247	17·23	23,485	15·68	144	171	1,011

District	Causes of deaths							Infantilemortality	
	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Suicide	Wound or accidents	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts	All other causes	Number of children died under one year during the quarter	Ratio per 1,000 of births
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bangalore ..	1,794	156	407	11	28	2	1,485	521	115·75
Kolar	1,443	148	81	3	41	41	1,102	423	132·43
Tumkur	1,340	45	62	2	47	2	917	365	103·42
Mysore	2,773	222	253	4	47	7	1,210	397	74·51
Hassan	1,674	7	12	..	15	3	629	194	105·49
Shimoga	1,467	152	86	2	19	21	596	287	107·41
Kadur	1,045	48	45	3	4	1	428	107	88·79
Chitaldrug ..	966	38	59	6	31	2	747	342	115·03
Total ..	12,922	796	1,005	31	232	78	7,031	2,626	104·01

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